

### REMARKS

In the Office Action dated July 11, 2006, claims 1-9, 12-22, 25, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 over U.S. Patent No. 6,879,835 (Greene); and claims 10, 11, 23, and 24 were rejected under § 103 over Greene in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,714,778 (Nykanen).

It is respectfully submitted that Greene does not anticipate the subject matter of independent claims 1 and 14. Greene discloses transferring data from a sending mobile device to a receiving mobile device, in which the mobile devices need not possess device-specific information, such as a code associated with the receiving mobile device (*e.g.*, telephone number). The sending mobile device may even not know who will be the recipient for the data sent (column 1, lines 29-39).

To achieve this, Greene discloses to perform the steps shown in Figure 7, which may be implemented in a message controller 200 as shown in Figure 3, in particular: receiving a message from a sending mobile device, storing the message in association with the location of the sending mobile device, receiving an indication that a receiving mobile device is proximate to said location and transmitting the message to this receiving mobile device (see Figure 7 and claim 1 for instance).

In this way, a message can be transmitted from a first mobile device to a second mobile device, while the first mobile device does not know any identity about the second mobile device. The second mobile device receives the message due to its proximity with the location where the first mobile device has sent its message.

As to claim 1 of the present application, it recites a communication system comprising a radio unit, several terminal equipments and a local administration server. The radio unit is arranged for transferring multiple user streams between a cellular network and the respective terminal equipments within the framework of a subscription to the cellular network. Moreover, the local administration server has means, independent of the cellular network, for supervising the interchanges between the radio unit and the terminal equipments.

With such system, in accordance with some embodiments, several users can communicate with the cellular network by virtue of their respective terminal equipments, via a single radio unit having a single subscription to the cellular network. It is thus possible, for

example, for a first user to have a voice call and for a second user to have a data transfer, possibly at the same time, via only one radio unit.

It is impossible to find all the features of claim 1 of the present application in the teaching of Greene. The mobile devices 30-32 of Greene may be considered terminal equipments, the communication network 100 of Greene may be considered a cellular network. However, the other elements of claim 1 are not disclosed by Greene.

In particular, it is incorrect to state that the interface 25 of Greene would relate to a communication interface with terminal equipments, while the interface 27 of Greene would relate to a communication interface with a cellular network. All the interfaces 25-27 are said to provide an interface to user devices 30-32, without any distinction.

Besides, the assertion that the message controller 200 of Greene constitutes a local administration server is also contrary to the language of claim 1 of the present application, even when interpreted broadly. Indeed, the local administration server of the present invention is said to comprise means of communication with the terminal equipments, independent of the cellular network, to supervise the interchanges over the first communication interface. As clearly shown in Figure 2 of Greene, the message controller 200 communicates with the mobile devices 30-32 *through* the cellular network, and *not* independently of it.

Moreover, there is no presence, in Greene, of a radio unit as recited in claim 1. Indeed, claim 1 recites that the radio unit is arranged for transferring *multiple user* streams between a cellular network and the respective terminal equipments. From Figure 2 of Greene, it is clear that the mobile devices 30-32 communicate directly with the communication network 100, without any need of an intermediate radio unit. In other words, in Greene, each mobile device 30-32 exchanges *single user* streams with the communication network 100.

Claim 1 of the present application further recites that the means for transferring multiple user streams between a cellular network and the respective terminal equipments are arranged so that the multiple user streams are transferred within the framework of *the* subscription to the cellular network identified by a module. This unambiguously means that the multiple user streams are transferred within the framework of a same or common subscription. There is no other reasonable way of reading the claim. Otherwise, claim 1 would have recited that multiple user streams would be transferred within the framework of respective subscriptions to the

cellular network. As to Greene, it is clear that each device 30-32 has its own subscription and direct communication means with the communication network 100 (see Figure 2).

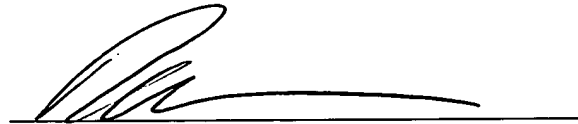
The subject matter of claim 1 is thus believed allowable over Greene. The same applies to claim 14 for similar reasons. The other claims are acceptable as well, in particular since they depend on claim 1 or claim 14 directly or indirectly.

In view of the allowability of base claims over Greene, it is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection over Greene and Nykanen of dependent claims has also been overcome.

Allowance of all claims is respectfully requested. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (MTR.0054US).

Respectfully submitted,

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